

The Newport Mercury.

VOL. LXXXVI.

NEWPORT, R. I., SATURDAY MORNING, JANUARY 16, 1847.

{ NO. 4421.

THE NEWPORT MERCURY,
PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY MORNING BY
J. H. BARBER & SON.
No. 133 Thames Street.
TERMS—Two DOLLARS per annum.

Advertisements not exceeding a square inserted three weeks for \$1, and 17 cents will be charged for each subsequent insertion. Yearly Advertisers can make contracts on liberal terms. All Advertisements will be continued until forbidden when no particular time is specified, and will be charged for accordingly. The circulation which the Mercury enjoys, renders it a valuable medium for Advertising.

No Paper discontinued (unless at the discretion of the Publishers) until arrears are paid.

Weekly Almanac.

JANUARY 1847.	SUN rises.	SUN sets.	MOON rises.	MOON sets.	High water.
16 SATURDAY,	7 10 4	41 5	7 5		
17 SUNDAY,	7 10 4	41 5	6 8	4	
18 MONDAY,	7 10 4	41 5	20 9	2	
19 TUESDAY,	7 10 4	41 5	34 9	58	
20 WEDNESDAY,	7 10 4	41 5	46 10	52	
21 THURSDAY,	7 10 4	41 5	57 11	45	
22 FRIDAY,	7 10 4	41 5	68 12	37	

New Moon 16th day, 7 hour, 13 m. evening.

POST OFFICE Arrangement.

MAILS CLOSE,

PROVIDENCE,	Daily,	8 1/2 A. M.
BOSTON,	do	8 A. M.
NEW YORK,	do	8 1/2 A. M.
FALL RIVER,	do	8 A. M.
WESTLEY,	Tuesdays and Fridays,	6 A. M.
NEW BEDFORD,	Fridays,	8 A. M.

Office open till 7 P. M.
JOSEPH JOSLEN, Post Master.

DISCOUNT DAYS,

At the several Banks in this Town.

MERCHANTS BANK, on Monday afternoon.
NEWPORT EXCHANGE BANK, on Monday evening.

NEWPORT BANK, on Tuesday afternoon.

NEW ENGLAND COMMERCIAL BANK, on Tuesday afternoon.

RHODE ISLAND UNION BANK, on Wednesday morning.

BANK OF RHODE ISLAND, on Thursday afternoon.

TRADERS BANK, on Thursday evening.

CUSTOM HOUSE,

Office Hours.

From 9 A. M. to 1 P. M. and 3 P. M. to 5 P. M.
EDWIN WILBUR, Collector.

MECHANIC ARTS.

INGENUOUS AND USEFUL INVENTION.

Samuel Leitchhaeler, of Litz, Lancaster county, is now exhibiting at the Exchange a window frame, to which an apparatus invented by him is applied, which enables a person from the inside to place firmly in any position the outside shutters or blinds, and to bolt and unbolt them without raising the sash. The invention meets the approval of all who have examined it, and its general adoption will no doubt follow.

Phil. Ledger.

GUN COTTON.—This new explosive material can be readily manufactured by any one who carefully combines the articles required. It explodes more readily than gunpowder, a piece of iron not heated to redness being sufficient to ignite it. It is supposed that for general use in firing small arms it is dangerous, as the gun becomes so much heated after a few discharges, that the cotton explodes prematurely.

Dr. Hollis, of this city, has commenced the manufacture of gun cotton, and we append his recipe below for the gratification of the curious in such matters.

Take 1 oz. by weight of pure Nitric Acid, 2 oz. by weight of concentrated Sulphuric Acid, mix them together in a glass vessel, say a tumbler, into this put Cotton that is not dirty, let it be immersed in the acid five or ten minutes, then remove it into another glass or earthen vessel and wash it thoroughly with rain water, changing the water until no acid taste remains—then press out the water with the hands and dry it carefully. The Cotton may be kept in the water for safe keeping and dried as you may require it for use.

Boston Paper.

A METHOD OF OBTAINING THE FIGURE OF A PLANT.—A piece of paper is to be rubbed over with powdered dragon's blood, in the manner practised by engravers, and then the small branch or leaf of which the design is required is to be laid upon it.—By means of slight friction, it soon takes up a small quantity of the powder, and being then laid upon moistened paper, an impression is taken in the manner practised for lithography without a machine.

BRICK MACHINE.—A newly invented brick machine has been patented by a Cincinnati mechanic, which presses bricks by a cylinder like a printing machine, and it can turn out with the aid of five men 40,000 smooth surface bricks of first quality per day.

POET'S CORNER.

The Hope Star.

Shine on, thou bright beacon,
Unclouded and free,
From thy high place of calmness,
O'er life's troubled sea;
Its morning of promise,
Its smooth seas are gone,
And the billows rave wildly—
Then, bright one, shine on.

The wings of the tempest
May rush o'er thy ray;
But tranquil thou smilest;
Undimmed by its sway;
High, high o'er the world,
Where storms are unknown,
Thou dwellest all beauteous,
All glorious alone.

From the deep womb of darkness
The lightning-flash leaps;
O'er the bark of my fortunes
Each mad billow sweeps;
From the port of her safety,
By warring winds driven,
And no light o'er her course,
But you lone one of heaven.

Yet fear not, thou frail one,
The hour may be near,
When our own sunny headlands,
Far off shall appear;
When the voice of the storm
Shall be silent and past,—
At some island of heaven
We may anchor at last.

[BY AUTHORITY.]

Laws of the United States

PASSED AT THE FIRST SESSION OF
THE TWENTY-NINTH CONGRESS.

[Public—No. 34.]

AN ACT authorizing and issue of treasury notes and a loan.

SECTION 1.—Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the President of the United States is hereby authorized to cause treasury notes to be issued for such sum or sums as the exigencies of the government may require; and in place of such of the same as may be redeemed, to cause others to be issued; but not exceeding the sum of ten millions of dollars of this emission outstanding at any one time, and to be issued under the limitations and other provisions contained in the act entitled "An act to authorize the issue of treasury notes," approved the twelfth of October, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-seven, except that the authority hereby given to issue treasury notes shall expire at the end of one year from the passage of this act.

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That the President, if in his opinion it shall be the interest of the United States so to do, instead of issuing the whole amount of treasury notes authorized by the first section of this act, may borrow on the credit of the United States such an amount of money as he may deem proper, and issue therefor stock of the U. States for the sum thus borrowed, in the same form, and under the same restrictions, limitations and provisions, as are contained in the act of Congress, approved April 15th, one thousand eight hundred and forty-two, entitled "An act for the extension of the loan of eighteen hundred and forty-one, and for an addition of five millions of dollars thereto, and for allowing interest on treasury notes due;" Provided, however, That the sum so borrowed, together with the treasury notes issued by virtue of this act, shall not, in the whole exceed the sum of ten millions of dollars: And provided, further, That no commission shall be allowed or paid for the negotiation of the loan authorized by this act; and also that the said stock shall be redeemable at a period not longer than ten years from the issue thereof.

SEC. 3. And be it further enacted, That the treasury notes and the stock issued under the provisions of this act shall not bear a higher rate of interest than six per centum per annum, and no part thereof shall be disposed of at less than par.

SEC. 4. And be it further enacted, That no compensation shall be made to any officer, whose salary is fixed by law, for preparing, signing, or issuing treasury notes; nor shall any clerks be employed beyond the number authorized by the act herein referred to.

SEC. 5. And be it further enacted, That the sum of fifty thousand dollars be and the same is hereby appropriated out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated for the purpose of paying the amount of certain treasury notes (which, having been received or redeemed by an authorized officer of the government, were subsequently purloined or stolen, and put into circulation without evidence on their face of their having been cancelled) to the respective holders, who may have received the same, or any of them, for a full consideration, in the usual course of business, without notice or knowledge of the same having been stolen, or cancelled, or altered, and without any circumstances to cast suspicion on the good faith or due caution with which they may have received the same.

JOHN W. DAVIS,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
G. M. DALLAS,
Vice President of the United States,
and President of the Senate.

Approved, July 22, 1846.

JAMES K. POLK.

[Public—No. 35.]

AN ACT making appropriations for certain objects of expenditure therein specified.

SECTION 1.—Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums of money be, and the same are hereby, appropriated for the several objects of expenditure hereafter specified:—viz: For the pay and mileage of members of Congress and delegates, one hundred and seventy six thousand five hundred and forty-eight dollars. For the expenses of the mission to the wild Indians of the prairie, including the expenses of a delegation of these Indians to the city of Washington and back to their homes, and also some presents to them, fifty thousand dollars: Provided, that no other or higher compensation shall be paid to the commissioners appointed to negotiate with said Indians than is authorized by the act approved seventeenth July, eighteen hundred and forty-two, nor shall any expenditure be allowed by the accounting officers but what shall appear to have been proper and reasonable, and which shall, in all respects, be supported by the

most satisfactory vouchers: Provided, further, That no account shall be allowed, except for objects authorized in the instructions to the commissioners: Provided, however, That bills or drafts, heretofore drawn and negotiated by said commissioners, or either of them, on the commissioner of Indian affairs, in pursuance of instructions and authority given to them, shall be paid out of said appropriation, holding said commissioners to a due accountability for the amount of proceeds of said bills or drafts. For fulfilling treaty with the Kansas Indians—viz: interest on two hundred thousand dollars at five per cent, in lieu of investment per second article of treaty of fourteenth July eighteen hundred and forty-six, ten thousand dollars; for defraying the necessary expenses of negotiating the treaty, payment to the missionary society of the Methodist Episcopal Church, for improvements, erection of a mill, and for provisions per same article and treaty, two thousand dollars; for expenses of surveying the western line of lands ceded, and marking the same, per third article of the same treaty, one thousand dollars.

Approved, July 23, 1846.

[Public—No. 36.]

AN ACT in relation to the payment of claims.

SECTION 1.—Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That whenever a claim on the United States aforesaid shall hereafter have been allowed by a resolution or act of Congress, and thereby directed to be paid, the money shall not, nor shall any part thereof, be paid to any person or persons other than the claimant or claimants, his or their executor or executors, administrator or administrators, unless such person or persons shall produce to the proper disbursing officer a warrant of attorney executed by such claimant or claimants, executor or executors, administrator or administrators, after the enactment of the resolution or act allowing the claim; and every such warrant of attorney shall refer to such resolution or act, and expressly recite the amount allowed thereby, and shall be attested by two competent witnesses, and be acknowledged by the person or persons executing it, before an officer having authority to take the acknowledgment of deeds, who shall certify such acknowledgment; and it shall appear by such certificate that such officer, at the time of the making of such acknowledgment, read and fully explained such warrant of attorney to the person or persons acknowledging the same.

Approved, July 29, 1846.

[Public—No. 37.]

AY ACT further to extend the time for locating Virginia military land warrants, and returning surveys thereon to the General Land Office.

SECTION 1.—Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the act entitled "An act further to extend the time for locating Virginia military land warrants, and returning surveys thereon to the General Land Office," approved August nineteenth, eighteen hundred and forty-one, as to all warrants issued prior to the tenth day of August, eighteen hundred and forty, and no others, be, and the same is hereby, revived and continued in force until the first day of January, eighteen hundred and forty-eight.

Approved, July 29, 1846.

[Public—No. 38.]

AN ACT giving the assent of Congress to a change of the compact entered into between the United States and the State of Arkansas, on her admission into the Union.

Whereas the Congress of the United States, by an act supplementary to an act for the admission of the State of Arkansas into the Union, and to provide for the due execution of the laws of the United States within the same, and for other purposes, approved June twenty-third, eighteen hundred and thirty-six, in the fifth proposition made to the State of Arkansas, and which was subsequently accepted by the General Assembly of the State of Arkansas, provided that the two entire townships of land located by virtue of an act of Congress entitled "An act concerning a seminary of learning in the Territory of Arkansas," approved the second day of March, eighteen hundred and twenty-seven, which, by the first recited act of Congress, were vested in and confirmed to the General Assembly of the State of Arkansas, to be appropriated solely to the use and support of a university in said State; And whereas the General Assembly of the State of Arkansas have, by their resolution, approved December eighteen, eighteen hundred and forty-four, asked for a modification of said compact to authorize said General Assembly to appropriate said seventy-two sections of land to common school purposes: Therefore,

[SEC. 1.] Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the assent of Congress be, and is hereby, given to the change in said compact asked for by said General Assembly, so as to authorize said General Assembly, and they are hereby authorized and empowered, to appropriate said seventy-two sections of land for the use and benefit of common schools in said State, or in any other mode the said General Assembly may deem proper for the promotion of education in said State.

Approved, July 29, 1846.

HOW TO GET OUT OF DEBT.—A correspondent of the Tuscaloosa Journal says that the ladies of that place have a novel plan on foot to save Alabama from repudiation. It is this: That the women of the state resolve for a given number of years to abstain entirely from the use of silk and woollen materials, and content themselves with nothing but calicoes and muslins.—The state debt, in round numbers, is \$13,000,000.—the interest on which is less than \$600,000. After all the available means of the banks are paid to our creditors, there will be a balance of debt left, whose interest, with the annual expenses of the state, will amount, say to \$500,000.

According to last census, there are 107,181 women in the state over twenty-one years of age; under that age 64,189. Of this number it is estimated that fifty thousand wear silks, laces, woollens, &c. On an average, the superfluous cost for these stuffs is five dollars for each of them. Here, then, is the sum total, \$250,000; or one-half of the annual amount of the interest on the remaining debt and the whole of the cost of the state government.

This plan is seriously in agitation among the Tuscaloosa ladies, and they are about to adopt means to carry it into practice.

Mobile Herald.

SELECTED TALE.

A Parsimonious Clerk.

"You are too parsimonious," said Mr. D. to one of his clerks, as they were together in the counting-room one morning; "give me leave to say you do not dress sufficiently genteel to appear as a clerk in a fashionable store. Henry's face was suffused with a deep blush, and in spite of his efforts to suppress it, a tear trembled on his manly cheek. 'Did I not know that your salary was sufficient to provide more genteel habiliments,' continued Mr. Dr. 'I would increase it.'"

"My salary is sufficient, amply sufficient," replied Henry, in a voice choked with emotion; but with that proud independence of feeling which poverty had not been able to divest him. His employer noticed his agitation and immediately changed the subject.

Mr. D. was a man of immense wealth and ample benevolence: he was a widower and had but one child, a daughter, who was the pride of his declining years. She was not as beautiful as an angel, or as perfect as Venus; but her goodness, the innocence, the intelligence of her countenance! and you had but to become acquainted with, to admire, to love her. Such was Caroline Delancy when Henry first became acquainted with her. No wonder that he soon worshipped at her shrine; no wonder that he soon loved her with a deep and devoted affection; and reader had you known him, you would not have wondered that his love was returned, for their souls were congenial, cast in virtue's purest mould. Henry was the very soul of honor, and although he perceived with pleasure that he was not indifferent to Caroline, still felt that he must conquer the passion that warmed his bosom.

"I must not endeavor to win her young and artless heart," thought he, "I am penurious and cannot expect that her father would ever consent to our union—he has ever treated me with kindness, and I will not be ungrateful. Thus he reasoned; thus he heroically endeavored to subdue what he considered an ill-fated passion. Caroline had many suitors and some who were fully worthy of her; but she refused all their overtures with a decisive firmness. Her father wondered at her conduct, yet would not thwart her inclinations. He was in decline of life, and wished to see her happily settled ere he quitted the stage of his existence.

It was not long ere he suspected that young Henry was the cause of her indifference to others, the evident pleasure she took in hearing him praised; the blush that overspread her cheeks whenever their eyes met, all served to convince the old gentleman who had not forgotten that he was once young himself, that they felt more than common interest in each other's welfare. He forbore making any remarks on the subject but was not so displeased at the supposition as the penniless Harry would have imagined.

Henry had now been about one year in his employ. Mr. D. knew nothing of his family, but his strict integrity, his irreproachable morals, his pleasing manner, all conspired to make him esteem him highly. He was proud of Henry, and wished him to appear in dress as well as any one. He had often wondered at the scantiness of his wardrobe, for though he dressed with the most scrupulous regard to neatness, his clothes were almost threadbare. Mr. D. did not think that this proceeded from a niggardly disposition, and he determined to broach the subject, and if possible ascertain the cause. This he did in the manner above related.

Soon after this conversation took place, Mr. D. left home on business. As he was returning, and riding through a beautiful village, he alighted at the door of a cottage and requested a drink. The mistress with an ease and politeness which convinced him that she had not always been the humble cottager, invited him to enter. He accepted the invitation, and here a scene of poverty and neatness presented itself such as he had never before witnessed. The furniture which consisted of nothing more than was absolutely necessary, was so exquisitely clean that it gave charms to poverty, and cast an air of comfort all around. A venerable looking old man who had not noticed Mr. D.—sat leaning on his staff, his clothes were clean and whole, but so patched you could have

scarcely told which was the original piece. "This is your father, I presume!" said Mr. D. addressing the mistress of the house.

"It is sir,"
"He seems to be quite aged,"
"He is in his eighty third year; and has survived all his children excepting myself."

"You have seen better days?"
"I have; my husband was wealthy—but false friends ruined him; he endorsed notes to a great amount, which stripped us of nearly all our property, and one misfortune followed another, until we were reduced to complete poverty. My husband did not long survive his losses, and two of my children soon followed him."

"Have you any remaining children?"
"I have one who is my only support,—My health is so feeble that I cannot do much and my father being blind needs great attention. My son conceals from my knowledge the amount of his salary, but I am convinced he sends me nearly all, if not the whole of it."

"Then he is not at home with you?"
"No sir, he is clerk for a merchant in New York."

"Clerk for a merchant in New York,—pray what is your son's name?"
"Henry W.—"

"Henry—!" reiterated Mr. D., "why he is my clerk; I left him at my house not a fortnight since."

Here followed a succession of inquiries, which evinced an anxiety and solicitude that none but a mother can feel; to all of which, Mr. D. replied satisfactorily.

"You know our Henry," said the old man raising his head from his staff, "well, sir, then you know as worthy a lad as ever lived; God bless him for his goodness to his poor old grandfather," he added in a tremulous voice, while the tears ran down his cheeks.

"He is a worthy fellow, to be sure," said Mr. D. rising and placing a well pressed purse into the hands of the old man, "he is a worthy fellow, and shall not want for friends."

"Noble boy," said he mentally, as he was riding leisurely along, ruminating on his late interview; "noble boy, he shall not want for wealth to enable him to distribute happiness. I believe he loves my girl, and if he does he shall have her and my property into the bargain."

Filled with this project, and determined as soon as possible to ascertain the true spirit of their feelings towards each other, he entered the breakfast room the morning after his arrival at home. "So Henry is about to leave us and go to England to try his fortune," he carelessly observed.

"Henry about to leave us!" dropping the work she held in her hands, said Caroline, "about to leave us to go to England," she added in a tone which evinced the greatest interest.

"To be sure, and what if he is, child?"
"Nothing, sir, nothing, only I thought we should be rather lonesome," she replied, turning away to hide the tears she could not suppress.

"Tell me, Caroline," said Mr. D., tenderly embracing her, "tell me, do you love Henry? you know I wish your happiness my child. I have ever treated you with kindness, and you never hid anything from your father until now."

"Neither will I now," she replied, hiding her face in his bosom. "I do most sincerely esteem him; but do not for words tell him so, for he never said it was returned."

"I will soon find that out, and without telling him too," replied the father, leaving the room.

"Henry," said he, as he entered the counting house, "you expect to visit the country, shortly, do you not?"

"Yes sir, in about four weeks."

"If it will not be too inconvenient," rejoined Mr. D., "I should like for you to defer it a week or two longer."

"It will be no inconvenience, sir, and if it will oblige you I will wait with pleasure."

"It will certainly oblige me, for Caroline is to be married in about five weeks, and I would not miss having you attend the wedding."

"Caroline to be married, sir," said Henry, starting, as if by an electric shock. "Caroline to be married! is it possible?"

"To be sure it is, but what is there wonderful in that?"

"Nothing, sir, it is rather sudden, rather unexpected, that's all."

"It is rather sudden, to be sure," replied Mr. D., "but I am an old man, and wish to see her have a protector; and as the man

of her choice is well worthy of her, I can see no use in waiting any longer, and am very glad you can stay to the wedding."

"I cannot sir, indeed I cannot," replied Henry, forgetting what he had previously said.

"You cannot," rejoined Mr. D., "why you just said you would."

"Yes sir, but business requires my presence in the country, and I must go."

"But you said it would put you to no inconvenience, and you would wait with pleasure."

"Command me in anything else sir, but in this respect I cannot oblige you," said Henry, rising and walking the floor with rapid strides.

Poor fellow, he had thought his passion subdued; but when he saw that Caroline was so soon to become another's the latent spark burst forth into an unextinguishable flame; and he found it in vain to endeavor to conceal his emotion.

The old gentleman regarded him with a look of earnestness—"Now Henry," said he "tell me frankly, do you not love my girl?"

"I do."

"Then she is yours," cried the delighted old man. The transition from despair to happiness was great. Harry at length said—"I scorn to deceive you, sir, I am poorer than what you suppose; I have a mother and—"

"I know it all," said Mr. D., and know the reason of your parsimony, and honor you for it; and it was that which put it into my head to give you Caroline, and God bless you both."

We have only to add, that the friends of Henry were sent for, and that blessed with the filial love of Henry and Caroline, the old people passed the rest of their days in peace and happiness.

THE FARMER.

HINTS TO FARMERS.

There are some things that all Farmers ought to know.

A bare pasture enriches not the soil, nor fattens the animals, nor increases the wealth of the owner.

One animal well fed is of more value than two poorly kept.

The better animals can be fed, and the more comfortable they can be kept, the more profitable they are—and all farmers work for profit.

Ground once well plowed is better than three poorly.

Bountiful crops are more profitable than poor ones. Make the soil rich, pulverise it well, and keep it clean, and it generally will be productive.

Weeds that grow unmolested around the fences, stumps and stones, scatter their seeds over the farm, and are very likely to grow.

Cows well fed in winter give more milk in summer. An ox that is in good condition in the spring, will perform more labor, and stand the heat of summer much better than one that is poor.

When you see the fence down, put it up; if it remains until to-morrow the cattle may get over.

What ought to be done to-day, do it, for to-morrow it may rain.

A strong horse will work all day without food, but keep him at it, and he will not last long.

A rich soil will produce good crops without manure, but keep it at it and it will tire.

Farmers sons had better learn to hold the plow, and feed the pigs, than measure tape and count buttons.

Young ladies who have the good fortune to become farmers wives will find it more profitable to know how to make Johnny cake, butter and cheese, than to play on the Piano.

All who wish to be rich, must spend less than they earn.

G.

A FEMALE NIMROD.—On Monday last, a deer hunt took place in the Plymouth woods, where several deer were started, and a fine buck getting astray from the herd, found his way to East Wareham, where he was discovered. The buck, however, had the advantage of the field, and after eluding a long pursuit, and several ineffectual shots, finally took to the road, and in his course passed the enclosure of Mr. Fenton Humphrey. Mrs. H. happened to be at the door, and while the buck was in the act of leaping a fence, she seized him firmly and held him fast, until a number of sportsmen who had joined in the "view halloo," came up and assisted to secure him, alive and without injury.—New Bedford Mercury.

TWENTY-NINTH CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Jan. 7.

In the SENATE.—The bill authorizing the increase in the National establishments was referred to the Committee of the Whole.

A resolution was passed to ask the President what is the expense of the Executive department under the new postage bill; also a resolution calling on the Secretary of the Treasury for a statement of the amount of Public moneys in the public depositories, and to inquire why a monthly statement has not been published.

A report from the Navy Department, concerning the loss of the Somers, was then received; also a report from the Department, giving a statement of all the appropriations and expenditures made for the improvement of harbors, rivers, &c.

Remonstrances were presented against the repeal of the Pilot Laws.

The resolution of Mr. Cameron, directing the Secretary of the Treasury to report what articles were embraced in the Tariff of '46, on which the duties might be increased so as to augment the revenue, was taken up. On this a long debate ensued.

Mr. Niles denounced the financial measures of the Government, as utterly unfit for the present situation of the country.

Several slight amendments were made to the resolution, and it was passed.

Mr. Benton introduced a bill encouraging the enlistment of soldiers, and strenuously urged its adoption.

Mr. Crittenden said he should vote for the bill, that he was in favor of a rigorous prosecution of the war, and should accordingly vote for a liberal supply of men and money to further that object. The bill was passed, and subsequently passed the House.

A long debate on printing a memorial followed, after which the Senate adjourned to Monday.

In the HOUSE.—Mr. Haralson offered a resolution to terminate the debate on the increase of the Army. The bill was amended to be read Saturday next, and adopted.

Mr. Seaman, of New York, then gave notice that he would introduce a bill to provide means to prevent the importation of foreign paupers.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the bill to increase the regular army.

Mr. Dargin of Alabama, took the floor and was followed by Mr. Grover of New York.

The House then took up the bill to encourage the enlistment in the Army, which was passed with the amendment, so that Government be enabled to discharge soldiers at any time.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Jan. 8.

In the HOUSE.—A communication from the Clerk of the House was read, stating that 10 o'clock to-morrow would be the time fixed by law for opening the proposals for the Printing of both Houses of Congress, in presence of the President, the Clerk of the Senate, and the Speaker and Clerk of the House, and that they would probably be so occupied.

A motion was therefore made to reconsider the vote of yesterday to close the debate on the ten Regiments bill to-morrow, and so ordered.

A motion was made to adjourn the debate over to to-morrow; lost.

The bill was then taken up in Committee of the Whole.

Mr. Toombs having the floor, spoke in favor of the prosecution of the war, but against the bill in its present shape.

Mr. Winthrop followed in opposition to the bill in its present or any other shape, although not opposed to granting supplies.

Mr. Tibbatts followed in favor of the war and of the bill as amended by him.

Mr. Ligon was in favor of the bill, and the compromises of the Constitution in regard to slavery.

Mr. Carroll offered an amendment from the Military Committee, providing for five additional surgeons, and fifteen assistant surgeons.

Mr. Long obtained the floor, and spoke in opposition to the bill and the Administration.

Before he had concluded the Committee rose, and the House adjourned to to-morrow at 10 o'clock.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Jan. 9.

In the HOUSE.—Mr. McKay, from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported the annual Army, Navy and Indian appropriation bills, which were read twice and referred to the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union.

Several private bills, from the Committee on revolutionary claims and other Committees, were reported and appropriately referred.

An unsuccessful attempt was made to extend the time for debate upon the bill for the increase of the regular army; when, on motion of Mr. J. R. Ingersoll, the House went into Committee of the Whole, and the consideration of the bill was renewed.

Mr. Long, of Maryland, concluded his remarks in favor of granting necessary supplies, and in opposition to any interference with the question of slavery.

Mr. Fitch followed in support of the bill so amended as to conform to the substitute offered by himself.

Mr. Haralson, chairman of the Military Committee, spoke at length in favor of the bill as reported. He stated the number of volunteers who have been discharged since the passage of the act of May last at 5079, the number of officers at 91, including resignations, and these, in both cases, independent of those discharged of the forces under Gens. Kearney and Wool.

Mr. Thompson of Miss. followed also in support of the bill, and was succeeded by Mr. Burt, of South Carolina, on the same side, who had not concluded when the hour

for closing the debate in Committee arrived.

The Committee then proceeded to vote on the several sections of the bill, and the amendments thereto. To the first section an amendment was adopted, prohibiting the appointment of members of Congress to office in the regiments to be raised; and another to the second section, providing that officers, musicians and privates of the regiment shall be discharged on the cessation of hostilities with the republic of Mexico. An amendment from the Military Committee, providing for the appointment of a Lieutenant General, to take command of all the Military forces in the field was also adopted by the Committee of the Whole—84 to 67.

The amendments of Mr. Tibbatts and Mr. Fitch were not adopted.

Mr. Rathbun offered his substitute for the bill, and on this was engrossed a further amendment, providing for the appointments of a Lieutenant General, and the amendment to the substitute was lost, 66 to 95.—The substitute was then adopted, 96 to 88; it provides for ten regiments of volunteers instead of ten regiments of regulars.

The Committee then rose, and reported the bill as amended (the provision for lieutenant general of course not being included) to the House.

Mr. Thompson, of Mississippi, moved to amend the substitute, by providing for the appointment of a Lieutenant General, to take command of all the Military forces in the field, during the continuance of the war with Mexico. And on this amendment he demanded the previous question. A motion was now made that the House adjourn, and on this motion the yeas and nays were ordered. Lost—89 to 119.

The yeas and nays were then ordered on the adoption of Mr. Thompson's amendment, and it was rejected—99 to 120.

The question then recurring on the adoption by the House of the substitute for the bill, it was decided in the negative—163 yeas to 104 nays. Before any question was taken on the passage of the original bill, the House adjourned to Monday—122 yeas to 49 nays.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Jan. 11.

In the SENATE.—Mr. Atchison called the Senate to order, and read a letter from the Vice President, desiring Mr. A. to preside during his absence.

Offense was taken at this by Mr. Crittenden, who thought the Vice President was not empowered to delegate his authority during his absence, and with all respect to the honorable Senator (Mr. A.) he moved that the Senate should proceed to the election of a President pro tem.

Some debate ensued, when Mr. Crittenden so modified his resolution as to read, "Resolved, That Mr. D. R. Atchison be, and is hereby, appointed President, pro tem., during the absence of the Vice President."

After further debate, Mr. Sevier moved that the resolution be laid on the table, with a view of referring the subject to the Judiciary Committee. The motion was lost.

Mr. Bagby then moved to substitute for Mr. Crittenden's modified resolution, its original form, which Mr. Crittenden accepted. The motion was passed.

The Senate then balloted for a President pro tem. The vote stood, Atchison 47; Sturgeon 1; Sevier 1.

Mr. Atchison was declared duly elected.

It was moved that the Judiciary Committee be instructed to inquire into the expediency of repealing the twenty-third rule, which relates to this subject. Agreed to.

The Committee on Military Affairs reported a bill to provide for a temporary increase of the Military force; also a bill to authorize the appointment of a Lieutenant General. Both these bills were made the special order for Thursday.

The Senate went into Executive session and then adjourned.

In the HOUSE.—Personal explanations were made by Messrs. Burt, Haralson, and Bedinger.

The bill to increase the army by ten regiments was passed. The vote stood 165 to 45.

Mr. Boyd then moved a reconsideration; carried, 137 to 55. The vote ordering its engrossment for a third reading, was also reconsidered. A motion was made to reconsider. Lost.

Sundry amendments, for the most part of an unimportant nature, were offered by Mr. Boyd, the principal one being to provide for the disbandment of the officers and men at the close of the war.

The amendments were adopted, and the bill so amended was again passed by a vote of 171 to 34.

The motion was made to reconsider, but was decided by the Speaker to be out of order.

The House, then, on motion of Mr. Douglass, went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. Hopkins in the chair, and took up the bill to establish a territorial government in Oregon.

Several important amendments were discussed, and some adopted.

The Committee rose, and the civil and diplomatic appropriation bill, and a bill authorizing a loan, and for other purposes were reported by the Committee of Ways and Means.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Jan. 12.

In the SENATE.—Mr. Archer announced the death of his colleague Isaac W. Pennybacker. The usual resolutions were adopted, and the Senate adjourned.

In the HOUSE.—Mr. J. R. Ingersoll moved to suspend the rules for one hour, to receive resolutions. Lost.

In the Committee of the Whole, Mr. Hopkins in the Chair, the bill to establish a territorial government in Oregon, was taken up. The bill was so amended as to permit all persons to vote at the first territorial election, who have declared their intention to become citizens of the U. S.—also, so amended as to prohibit banking in the territory.

An amendment sustaining the Missouri compromise regarding slavery, was supported by Mr. Hamlin, of Me., who believed it necessary in order to prevent the introduction of slavery into the territory.

Without taking any question on the amendment, the Committee rose and reported progress.

A message was received from the Senate announcing the death of Senator Pennybacker.

Mr. McDowell, of Va., made an eloquent and impressive address.

The customary resolutions were adopted, and the House adjourned.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Jan. 13.

SENATE.—The funeral services over the remains of the late Senator Pennybacker, of Virginia, commenced in the Senate Chamber, about one o'clock this afternoon, in which both Houses of Congress united.

The Senate having organized, the usual announcement was made to the House, the members of which soon after entered the Senate Chamber, preceded by their Speaker and other officers, in the usual order. Both Houses moved in procession to the Congressional burying ground, where the remains were interred for the present.

In the HOUSE.—The House met at noon, but as the Senate was not ready, on motion of J. R. Ingersoll, a recess was taken until notified of the organization of the Senate. Subsequently the House organized, and united in the funeral obsequies of the late Senator, and afterwards adjourned.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

PROVIDENCE, Friday Jan. 8.

MORNING.—SENATE.—The Senate met pursuant to adjournment.

A message was received from the House communicating sundry bills and resolutions.

The petition of Sarah J. Charry for leave to file petition for divorce, was concurred in.

The acts relating to surveyors of highways in the town of South Kingstown, in amendment of the act establishing Courts of Magistrates, and relating to oaths of Moderators and Clerks of School Districts, were read first time.

The act relating to oaths of Moderators, etc., of School Districts was called up by Mr. Ballou—the rule suspended—read a second time and passed.

The resolution from the House appointing Friday next as the time of adjournment, was read and passed.

Mr. Rhodes declined serving on the committee on the State Prison, and Mr. Wilbour, of Coventry was elected in his place.

The Senate adjourned to 3 o'clock.

HOUSE.—The House met at 10 o'clock.

A resolution instructing the Committee on Judiciary, to report a bill for the inspection of Hay imported into this State, was read and passed.—Ayes 21, Noes 11.

The Memorial of the Rhode Island Institute of Instruction, was received and referred to Committee on Education.

Act to increase the number of petit jurors in Providence, passed.

Resolutions from the Legislature of N. Hampshire, in relation to Slavery and the Tariff, were read and referred to a special committee, consisting of Messrs. J. H. Clarke, Shearman and Weedon.

The House then adjourned to 3 o'clock.

AFTERNOON.—SENATE.—A message was received from the House communicating sundry bills. The Senate concurred with the House in the allowance of sundry accounts, and in the passage of the bills, to increase the number of petit Jurors in the County of Providence, and to give additional powers to watchmen in Newport.

The Resolution empowering the Governor to purchase copies of the Journal of the R. I. Institute of Instruction, for the school districts was called up, and discussed by Messrs. Wilbour, Ballou, Hazard, Dexter, Potter and Hall. It appears that the Institute has become involved about four hundred dollars for the publication of the Journal, and now desire the Legislature to purchase a sufficient number of copies for the school districts. A part of the volume has already been distributed in the form of a Report from Mr. Barnard, for which the State has paid. The resolution was laid on the table.

The bills relating to Surveyors of Highways in the town of South Kingstown, and altering the time of holding the Court of Common Pleas in the county of Washington, were severally concurred in. The Senate then adjourned to Monday, at 3 o'clock, P. M.

AFTERNOON.—HOUSE.—The Bill authorizing Justices of the Peace to join in marriage was called up.

After some debate, in which it was strongly contended that marriage was properly a religious rite, and ought to be religiously solemnized, a motion was made to lay the bill upon the table, and the House being called, the vote stood ayes 22, noes 21.—So the bill was laid on the table.

An act altering the time of holding the Court of Common Pleas for the county of Washington, was read and passed.

An act in relation to contested elections, was taken up.

Some discussion was had as to the provision in the bill, that no objections should be allowed to any votes by the General Assembly, unless objections were made to them before the Board of Canvassers, by Messrs. Shearman, Buffum and Tourtellott. The bill was laid upon the table.

An act in amendment of an act regulating the conveyance of real estate, received and referred to committee on judiciary.

An act in relation to the inspection of bicarbonate of soda. The House concurred in an amendment of the Senate and the act passed.

The House then adjourned to Monday at 3 o'clock, P. M.

PROVIDENCE, Monday, Jan. 11.

AFTERNOON.—SENATE.—There being no

business upon the table the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.—Journal of Friday's proceedings read.

Report of Commissioners upon the boundary line between this State and Massachusetts read, received, and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Rule suspended requiring private petitions to be presented on or before the fourth day of the session.

Certain petitions received and referred to the proper committees.

Concurrences of the Senate in certain acts and resolutions of the House, received and read by their titles.

Resolution instructing the clerks of the Supreme Court and the Courts of Common Pleas to report at this session certain facts as to the suits for violation of the license law during the past year, passed.

Certain accounts received and referred to the Committee on Accounts.

The House adjourned till Tuesday morning at 10 o'clock.

PROVIDENCE, Tuesday, Jan. 12.

SENATE.—An act in amendment of the School law, and an act in amendment of the court of magistrates, were passed.

HOUSE.—The day was principally occupied with the trial of the petition of Coomer Haile et al. vs. the Town of Bristol. The petitioners asked to be set off from Bristol to the town of Warren. After considerable discussion, the prayer of the petition was granted by a vote of 31 to 26, and the act and amendments were referred to the Committee on Corporations.

An act in amendment of an act to regulate the Militia passed to a second reading.

PROVIDENCE, Wednesday, Jan. 13.

SENATE.—There was nothing of interest transacted in the Senate.

HOUSE.—An act establishing the north boundary line of this State, as settled by the Commissioners of this State and Massachusetts, whenever the same shall be ratified by Massachusetts.

A long discussion here arose, in which several members took part. The matter was finally laid on the table.

An act in amendment of an act prohibiting the sale of lottery tickets, giving one half the penalty to the complainant, referred to the committee on judiciary.

Resolutions instructing a select committee to inquire into the expediency of appointing an auditor to audit accounts against the State, passed. Messrs. Patten, Lawton, and Fenner Brown, committee.

Resolutions instructing Committee on Judiciary to inquire into the expediency of giving Courts of Probate power to grant leave to sell real estate, &c., laid upon the table.

An act to authorize the Supreme Court to dispense with residence of the petitioner in their discretion.

Resolution of the Committee on Militia upon the Report of the Quarter-Master General, that the same be printed, laid upon the table.

Report of Quarter-Master General, of the property in his department; the resolution to print, after some discussion, was passed unanimously.

An act in relation to Masters in Chancery, &c., read, passed to a second reading, and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

AFTERNOON.—HOUSE.—The trial of the docket of private petitions was taken up.

John W. Richmond et als. Payment of State debt assigned for this morning.

The Fire Wards of Providence vs. Pioneer Fire Engine Company, to have charter taken away.

After some discussion, the House refused to grant the prayer of the petition.

PROVIDENCE, Thursday, Jan. 14.

MORNING.—SENATE.—No business of public importance was discussed in the Senate.

HOUSE.—Mr. Shearman communicated to the House the intelligence of the death of Hon. Silas B. Barber, a member of the House from the town of Exeter, and introduced the following resolutions:

Whereas, this House has been informed of the death of the Hon. Silas B. Barber, a member of this House from the town of Exeter: Therefore,

Resolved, That we tender to the family and friends of the deceased, our sincere sympathy in their bereavement.

Resolved, That these resolutions be communicated to the honorable Senate, and a copy of the same be transmitted to the family of the deceased by the Clerks of this House.

Certain petitions received and referred to the proper committees.

Certain accounts against the State received and referred to the Committee on Accounts.

Mr. Robbins, from the Committee on Education, made a verbal report upon certain communications which had been referred to that committee from Isaac H. Cady and the Committee of the Rhode Island Institute of Instruction, relating to purchasing maps of the State and the Common School Journal.

A resolution authorizing the purchase of copies of the Common School Journal for the use of the schools in the State, was read and passed to a second reading.

The resolution establishing the Northern boundary of the State, was taken up.

Hon. Stephen Branch, one of the Commissioners, was proceeding to state to the House the principles upon which the line had been established, when, on motion of Mr. Ballou, the subject was postponed, and the House proceeded to the order of the day.

The report of the Committee on the State Debt was read.

John W. Richmond was heard as counsel for the petitioners.

AFTERNOON.—HOUSE.—Dr. Richmond continued his remarks in favor of the payment of the State debt.

The House adjourned.

ARMY NEWS.

By the New Orleans Picayune we learn that the steamer Virginia arrived on the 1st inst., from Tampico, via Brazos Santiago, having left the Brazos on the 27th ult. The news is very important, and fully confirmed.

An express from Gen. Worth, at Saltillo, arrived at Monterey on Wednesday, the 16th of December. It brought the news that Gen. Worth had learned through his spies that Santa Anna was within three days' march of Saltillo, at the head of an army of twenty or thirty thousand men.—The express bore a call upon Gen. Taylor for reinforcements. Gen. Taylor and his staff had left Monterey on the 15th ult.—the day before the express arrived—for Victoria, to join his command, which was two days march in advance of him.

Gen. Butler, in command at Monterey, immediately sent off despatches to Gen. Marshall, at Camargo, and to Gen. Patterson, at Matamoras, to send forward without delay all the troops they could spare for reinforcements.

Gen. Patterson had left Matamoras only the day before the news reached that place. It was at once forwarded to him, and upon learning its purport our informant states he immediately started on his return with the view to proceed to Monterey.

The express reported at Matamoras that the road from Monterey to Camargo was lined with troops—regulars and volunteers—on their march to Monterey, having been previously ordered up. Our informant says there were four regiments upon the road. The route from Monterey is infested by predatory bands of rancheros, by which the travelling is rendered insecure.

One train had been attacked a few days before our informant passed over the road, as had also several small parties, and some few men had been killed and wounded.

The steamer Edith at New Orleans, brings advices confirming the intelligence that Santa Anna was marching upon Saltillo, and that our army in Mexico was moving to the support of General Worth with the utmost practicable activity. The following abstract of the news is from the telegraphic despatch of the New York papers, written at Washington on Tuesday evening:—

The U. S. steamer Edith has arrived at New Orleans. She left Brazos, Dec. 30, and brings a confirmation of the reported advance of Santa Anna, with a large force, upon Saltillo. The Mexican army was reported nearly 30,000 strong!

General Taylor was only six or eight miles on his march to Victoria, when General Worth's express reached Monterey.—The troops under Twiggs and Quitman were but twelve miles in advance. Orders were immediately issued to this division to retrace their step and proceed immediately to Saltillo.

General Butler had already marched with all the troops he could collect to join Gen. Worth. Gen. Lane started for Saltillo with his command on the 20th. Marshall set out with the remainder of the forces, except Hunter and Swartwout's command, the next morning. The troops were rushing on by forced marches to reach Saltillo in time for the battle.

Reports had prevailed of the movements of Santa Anna, before the receipt of positive advices. Gen. Wool was only 90 miles from Saltillo at the last advices, and it was supposed that he would join Gen. Worth in season to assist in repelling the enemy.

A rumor that Santa Anna had thrown 17,000 men between Worth and Taylor to prevent a junction of the American forces, was not credited.

An impression prevailed among the passengers of the Edith, that a battle was fought about the 25th. It was thought however the American forces above mentioned had arrived at Saltillo before that time. If so, Generals Taylor and Worth had about 7000 men to oppose Santa Anna's army, which was believed to have been overrated.

The whole valley of the Rio Grande was in a state of great ferment; apprehensions of attacks being entertained at Camargo, Matamoras, and other points from the Rancheros, under Canales. At Matamoras Col. Clark had called upon the citizens to enrol themselves for service, and at Brazos, General Jesup had done the same thing. Both points were sadly deficient in arms and men.

It was thought Canales had 2000 men.

Gen. Scott arrived at the Brazos on the 28th ult., and proceeded to the mouth of the Rio Grande on the next day, where he was waiting the arrival of horses belonging to the regiment of mounted riflemen, when the Edith left. It was understood that he would then proceed immediately to Camargo. It was believed that an Express had been sent to Gen. Patterson, countermanding his march in the direction of Victoria.

The steamship Alabama was at the mouth of the Brazos when the Edith sailed, and will probably bring more intelligence in a few days.

A letter in the Picayune of the 5th, dated Camargo, Dec. 16th, (12 o'clock at night), put at rest all doubts as to the facts in the advices expressed from Saltillo, by Gen. Worth, announcing the march of a large Mexican force. That letter gives in detail the facts above stated.

A letter in the Picayune dated Tampico, Dec. 23d, from a reliable source, confirms the report that the Mexican Congress have decided that the war shall not cease. Nor will they receive commissioners to treat for peace, until our army and navy are withdrawn from the soil and coasts of Mexico. They have further resolved to receive no foreign intervention for peace.

From the N. O. Bulletin, 4th.

We believe that an unnecessary anxiety is at present felt as to the position of the advanced corps of the army under Gen. Worth, at Saltillo. The arrival of the U. S. steamer Edith on Saturday, it is true confirms the previous rumors of the advance

of Santa Anna in great force from San Luis upon Saltillo; but still these are but rumors, and there appears to have been no authentic advices as to his actual movements or intentions. Gen. Worth, as was his duty to do, in order to be prepared to meet any contingency of the kind, had acted on these rumors, and had sent information by express to Monterey, and reinforcements were moving forward to Saltillo from Camargo and Monterey. It was also expected that he would be joined by General Wool, who was only distant 25 to 30 leagues; and even if he is attacked, we feel well assured he will be able to hold his position against any force that Santa Anna can bring against him.

From the N. O. Picayune, 5th inst.

FROM SALTILLO.—From one of the letters which we have received from the army since our last publication, we learn that Taylor's light battery and Lieut. Kearney's company of the 1st Dragoons had arrived at Saltillo. Kearney's company started out on a scout on the 12th December.

The same letter, which is from a responsible source, says that a Mexican who arrived from San Luis on the 12th December reported that Santa Anna had left that place for the capital.

Our correspondent informs us that the sick list of Gen. Worth's division was very small.

He adds that the early occupation of Saltillo has been a fortunate one for the Army, so far as supplies were concerned. The quartermaster and commissary had laid in a

NEWPORT MERCURY,

NEWPORT.

SATURDAY, JANUARY, 16, 1847.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY.—The Winter session of the Legislature of this State was probably brought to a close last evening, it will be seen by the report of their proceedings that they had voted to adjourn on that day; very little public business has been done at this session, but as usual, a large number of private petitions have been acted upon.

Law and Order State Convention.

A Convention of Delegates of the Law and Order Party assembled at the State House in Providence on Thursday evening, January 14. Hon. Peleg Wilbour, of Coventry, was chosen President, and John W. Smith and Charles Randall Secretaries.

The Committee reported the following nominations, which were unanimously adopted by the Convention:

For Governor,

ELISHA HARRIS,

of Coventry.

For Lieutenant Governor,

EDWARD W. LAWTON,

of Newport.

For Secretary of State,

HENRY BOWEN,

of Providence.

For Attorney General,

JOSEPH M. BLAKE,

of Bristol.

For General Treasurer,

STEPHEN CAHOONE,

of Newport.

Ensign Congressional District.

A Convention of Delegates of the Law and Order Party of the Eastern Congressional District assembled at the State House in Providence on Thursday evening, January 14. Hon. John H. Clarke was appointed President, and John W. Smith and Charles Randall, Secretaries.

Voted, to proceed to ballot for candidate for Congress.

Voted, unanimously, that ROBERT B. CRANSTON be nominated as Representative to Congress.

Western Congressional District.

A Convention of Delegates of the Law and Order Party of the Western Congressional District assembled at the State House in Providence on Thursday evening, January 14. Peleg Wilbour, of Coventry, was chosen President, and Sylvester G. Sherman Secretary.

Voted, to proceed to ballot for candidate for Congress.

Voted, that WILLIAM UBBIE, of South Kingstown, be nominated for Representative to Congress.

U. S. SENATOR FROM DELAWARE.—Presley Spruance, (Whig,) of Smyrna, Del., was on the 7th inst, chosen a U. S. Senator, for six years from the 1st of March next, vice Thomas Clayton, whose term will then expire.

We are indebted to Hon. A. C. Greene, of the Senate, and Hon. H. Y. Cranston of the House, for valuable Public Documents.

DISTRESSING ACCIDENT.—James Sayer, youngest son of Mr. Benajah Barker of Middletown, aged about 6 years, was drowned on Saturday morning last, by falling through the ice at the upper part of Easton's Pond.

At the annual election of St. John's Lodge No. 1, held in this town the 28th of December 1846, the following officers were chosen:—

William Gray, W. M.; James G. Topham, S. W.; Henry D. Debois, J. W.; Theophilus Topham, Treasurer; John D. Dennis, Secretary; Ara Hildreth, Senior Deacon; Benj. J. Tilley, Junior Deacon; Joseph W. Hazard, Tyler; William Stevens, William E. Dennis, Stewards.

As we have made a new arrangement in our business, it will be necessary that the old accounts for the Mercury, &c., should be settled up to the end of last year.

RHODE ISLAND MILITIA.—General staff, 39; cavalry, 97; artillery, 337; infantry, 421; independent companies of artillery, 253; enrolled militia, 14,658. Total 15,602. Arms, accoutrements and ammunition in possession of the active militia—brass field pieces, six pounders, 6; four pounders, 4; iron field pieces, 3; muskets, 639; cartridge boxes and belts, 468; bayonets, scabbards and belts, 468; cavalry sabres, 206; pistols 318.

PICTORIAL FAMILY MAGAZINE.—We have received from the publisher this interesting work. It is established for the diffusion of useful knowledge, and contains articles upon various subjects, handsomely illustrated by fine engravings. The January number contains the description of Ohio, with numerous engravings. The next month will give a description of North and South Carolina.

It is proposed to construct a Wire Suspension Bridge across the Ohio river at Cincinnati.

The steamer Penobscot took fire at Cunningham's wharf, East Boston, on Thursday last, and was entirely consumed.

Hon. Henry C. Flagg, of New Haven, recently drew one quarter of \$12,000 in the New Jersey Lottery, by ticket assigned to him in part payment of a claim against the original owner.

NEW YORK.

SENTENCE.—In the United States District Court this morning, William H. Wisner, clerk in the post office at Port Jarvis, who had pleaded guilty to the indictments for robbing the mail, was arraigned for sentence, but declined saying any thing. Judge Betts addressed him in feeling terms, reminding him of the disgrace he had brought upon himself, and the affliction on his highly respectable family, whom he, the judge, knew well, and whose ancestors had rendered important services in the Revolutionary war. He concluded by sentencing him to the State prison for ten years on each indictment—twenty years in all—being the shortest time allowed by law. The prisoner, who appeared entirely unmoved, was then conducted back to prison, and will forthwith be sent to Sing Sing.

Cour. & Eng. of Tuesday.

The few inches of snow which fell on Sunday and yesterday have caused a very general turn out of every thing that could be placed on runners, and a wheeled carriage would have been as great a curiosity in Broadway yesterday, as a live Mussulman in the midst of the gay crowd which thronged that thoroughfare. Some of the omnibus lines turned out some very elegant establishments, the Empire Line taking the lead with a ten-horse turn out. The East Broadway Line showed out a beautiful sleigh named the General Taylor, with an assumed portrait of that officer on the dash board.—*Jb.*

ARREST OF A FUGITIVE FROM JUSTICE.—About the 1st of December ult., a bold burglary was perpetrated in Bristol, R. I., by three young thieves, who broke into the house of Mr. Wm. B. Phelps and stole therefrom \$400 in money and a large number of valuable papers. The papers were recovered, being found behind a fence, and two of the robbers were subsequently arrested; but the third, a young man named Samuel Spink, managed to get off clear with his share of the money. He was traced to this city by High Constable Shaw, of Providence, who, with the assistance of officer Norris, ascertained that he had put up at the Franklin House, under his proper name, but had left on the 10th ult. for the West. On Saturday night, officers Norris and Bloom having received information that Spink was again in town, commenced a search of the various hotels, and in the course of the evening ascertained that an individual answering the description had put up at the Clinton Hotel by the name of B. H. Stevens. Mr. Stevens, alias Spink, was, however, out all night, for the purpose of visiting some Elm-street friends, and did not return until eight o'clock yesterday morning, when he was arrested and locked up in the cells attached to the office of the Chief of Police. Spink had not gone to Buffalo, but the Western air not agreeing with his constitution, he turned back for the purpose of passing the winter in the commercial emporium. He will be kept in custody to await the requisition of the Governor of Rhode Island.

ANOTHER FUGITIVE ARRESTED.—Officers Norris and Bloom took in custody at half past 9 o'clock at the boarding house of Mrs. Wines corner Bayard-st. and the Bowery, a person named George Childs, as a fugitive from justice, in Providence, R. I., where he was sentenced to 6 months imprisonment for some offence, but who broke jail and escaped, after being incarcerated only two days! He is said to be a pal of Spink, whose arrest is mentioned in an article above, though not implicated in the burglary with which Spink is charged. Childs will also be held to await the requisition of the Governor of our sister Commonwealth.—*Globe.*

MAKING A RAISE.—Some ingenious rascal, with more prudence than honesty, has been doing a flourishing business on a small scale for two or three days past, by personating the "two penny" postman, by which he must have made quite a snug little sum, judging from the impartiality with which he distributed his favors about the city, and his uniform success in obtaining a shilling, from each of his dupes.

His plan of operation was well digested. In the first place, he had a fac simile of a post office stamp engraved, purporting to be that of the New Orleans office. Then letters were prepared, and stamped in true post office style. These were addressed to sundry individuals, and in every instance at their private residence, the operator being too cunning to wait on them at their places of business, knowing, that, as most if not all of them had post office boxes, his rascality would meet with speedy detection. He generally contrived to reach the house at an hour when the master of it was absent, and ten cents postage and two cents carrier's fee would be paid by the family, without any suspicion that all was not right.

We have seen half a dozen of these letters, and they are well calculated to deceive. The post mark is very well done, rather excelling in typographical neatness the original. It is printed in blue ink, whereas the genuine letters are stamped with black. The postage mark (10) is put on with a pencil. On a letter coming through the New Orleans post office it would be marked with large stamped figures.

Fortunately the shave is small, and will be submitted to in most instances with a laugh rather than a groan. It is an ill wind that blows nobody good, however, and while the sham carrier has been feathering his own nest, he has been also extending a helping hand to Uncle Sam's Post Office Department. Thus—most of the letters are written in a style to call forth an answer, and some were actually responded to before the trick was discovered, and the postage on the letters paid in advance at the post office in this city!

One of our friends who was favored on the occasion estimates the amount of his loss at forty-two cents—twelve of which go

to the carrier, and the remaining thirty to the Government. His letter purported to be from an executor, who could communicate something to his advantage if he was only the right Mr. —. Of course this had to be answered, if it was only to tell him that he was mistaken, and that cost ten cents. Then he wrote to his agent at New Orleans to look after the matter, and that cost ten cents more; and in due course of mail he will doubtless receive, at the expense of another ten cents, the thanks of the last mentioned gentleman for sending him on a Tom Fool's errand.

Commercial Advertiser.

In this city, not long since, a young man was convicted of forgery, and sent to Sing Sing for five years, for altering and reducing the face of a duc-bill he had given to his washerwoman, in requital for her labor and care in giving him a respectable appearance in Broadway.—*Porcupine.*

SALE OF STEAMBOATS.—The "People's line" of Steamboats was sold in this city on Tuesday. The North America was bought by Mr. James Raymond, for \$35,000. The Rochester sold for \$35,000; same purchaser. The South America sold for \$50,000; Seth F. Kelley purchaser. The Columbia sold for \$50,000; Eli Kelley. The Isaac Newton, Knickerbocker, and 3-4ths of the Hendrick Hudson, sold for \$330,000. Eliph Peck and Isaac Newton, purchasers. Terms, 11 per cent. cash, balance in 2, 4, 6, 8, 10 and 12 months, approved security.

The German Catholic Church of St. John the Baptist, in this city, was burned on Sunday morning.

The New York Tribune says, that a youth with the doughty name of David Admiral Nelson Decker, was on Tuesday evening discharged from his engagement with the New York Volunteers, by Judge Greenwood, at Brooklyn, on account of non-age and a young lady to whom he was betrothed.

ACCIDENT ON THE HARLEM RAILROAD.—On Saturday afternoon the locomotive attached to one of the upward train of cars came in contact with something on the road and was thrown off the track and broke loose from the tender and passenger cars. The assistant engineer was knocked off the tender by the jar and ran over by the cars, mangling one of his legs in the most shocking manner. He was brought to this city with all possible dispatch by the conductor of the train, and taken to the City Hospital, where the mangled limb was amputated and his wounded head dressed; but after enduring the most intense suffering for about twenty four hours, he died, leaving an interesting young wife to whom he has been married for eleven months only. —*Evening Post.*

The Lecture, before the Odd Fellow's Lyceum, last Friday evening, by W. H. CRANSTON, Esq., was listened to with much attention, and apparent interest, by a goodly audience of the mental talent, and respectability of the place; and as a whole, was an exceedingly well written and able production. —*New London Morning Star.*

The Society of Friends, with that spirit of humanity which has ever characterized them, has entered into a subscription of £2000 in Dublin, to relieve the wants of the poor throughout the kingdom; and the same body in England have also subscribed £20,000 for the same purpose. —*Alb. Eccl. Jour.*

At Huntingville, N. Y., Charles L. Graham, in the 13th year of his age, skated into an air hole and was drowned.

Various attempts at incendiarism have been made in Salem within a few days.—Two barns have been burnt, and some small buildings.

There is a woman living in Moscow, Russia, who is said to be 168 years of age. She claims to be the "oldest inhabitant."

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.—The health of this gentleman seems to have been very much improved, as we saw him at church yesterday, looking apparently as well as he has for the last four or five years. —*Boston Courier Monday.*

DESTRUCTIVE FLOOD.—Our Western papers are filled with accounts of the great flood on the banks of the Great Miami River. At Dayton, (Ohio,) a vast amount of damage was done—buildings and bridges swept away, and life with difficulty saved. A terrible tornado swept over Butler county on the 29th ult., prostrating houses and barns, and scattering their contents to the four winds. No lives were lost.

INSURRECTION AMONG THE ENGLISH COLONISTS.—We learn from the Pensacola Gazette that a British schr. from Green Turtle Key, (one of the Bahama Islands,) had arrived at Key West with fifty white emigrants, who had fled from that island in consequence of an insurrection of the free negroes.

DEPTH OF COAL MINES.—The celebrated Salen-vein, (red-ash anthracite coal) at Young's Landing, Pottsville, Pa., has now reached a working depth of 999 feet below the level of the surface streams. This seam of coal dips downward at an angle of say 40 degrees southwardly. It is on this dip that the working shaft, or inclined slope, is driven to the depth mentioned.

A little daughter of Mr. Horace Wright, of Durham, Ie., aged about five years, while riding on a loaded ox sled, one day last week, fell under a log which the team was dragging, and which passed over her body, crushing it in a most shocking manner.—She survived the accident but two days. —*Argus.*

They have 1871 paupers in the Blockley Almshouse, Philadelphia.

DARING ROBBERY.—At about 7 o'clock Wednesday evening, a most daring robbery was perpetrated in the house of Commodore Barron. A writing desk was taken from a chamber, over the front parlor, while the family were at tea, below. It contained several articles of value, and papers of indispensable importance, and also money to the amount of \$400.—*Norfolk Beacon.*

LOSS OF WHALESHIP'S IN THE PACIFIC.—Late accounts from the whaling fleet in the Pacific, received in New London, mention the loss of several whalers, all of them with oil on board. Their names are—Konohasset, 426 tons, of Sag Harbor; Baltic, of Fairhaven, 409 tons; Columbia, of New London, 492 tons, all of which were wrecked. The Elizabeth, of Freetown, 349 tons, was burned to the water's edge, supposed to have been set on fire by one of the crew.

BRIGHTON MARKET, Monday, January 11. (Reported for the Boston Daily Advertiser.)

At market 510 Beef Cattle, 2500 Sheep, (including several hundred uncolled last week,) and 300 Swine.

PRICES.
Beef Cattle.—We quote to correspond with last week, viz—extra 5 50 a 5 75; first quality 4 75 a 5 25; second 4 75 a 5 50; third 3 75 a 4 75.
Cows and Calves.—Sales at \$22, \$23, \$28 \$31, and \$35.
Sheep.—Dull.—Sales at \$1, 1 1/2, 1 7/8; Wethers 2 75; 3 50, 3 75 and \$4; a few fine cots Wethers 5 50.
Swine.—No sales to peddle, and a few only were retailed from 4 to 6c.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Subject of to-morrow evening's lecture at the Mill street Church:—
Luther's summons and journey to Worms.
Services commence at 8 1/2 o'clock.

Rev. JOHN O. CHURCH, D. D., is expected to preach at the North Baptist Church, to-morrow, day and evening.

It is expected that the Rev. HENRY JACKSON, of Providence, will preach at the Central Baptist Church, in Clarke street, to-morrow, and at the close of the exercises in the afternoon, those individuals who recently united with said Church will be received by the right hand of Fellowship. Service to commence at the usual hour.

From the Philadelphia Public Ledger.
AN IMPORTANT CURE BY DR. JAYNE'S ALTERATIVE.

We have been informed by Mrs. Mahan, (a grand daughter of old Gen. Wayne) that she suffered for a number of years from the growth of a large Gouty Tumor, which, besides great deformity, produced both a difficulty of deglutition, and of breathing. Indeed, she says, the pressure upon the wind-pipe was so great, as to prevent her from sleeping in a recumbent position, and often suffocation appeared inevitable. She also labored under severe indigestion, from Liver Complaint and Jaundice, with a horrible train of Nervous affections, for which she commenced the use of Dr. Jayne's Alterative, which she took regularly for six or seven weeks, with occasional doses of his Sanative Pills, and her general health was thereby completely re-established, and now perceiving some diminution in the size of the Gouty Tumor, she was encouraged to persevere in the use of the Alterative, until every vestige of the painful tumor was entirely removed. We think, therefore, that such an important remedy should be more generally known.

For sale in Newport, by R. R. HAZARD.

MARRIAGES.

In Jamestown, on the 6th inst, by the Rev. E. F. WILSON, Mr. WILLIAM H. KNOWLES to Miss ANN ELIZABETH, daughter of Mr. David Wright Clarke, all of that place.

In Little Compton, on Thursday last, Mr. SAMUEL E. HENY, to Miss LUCY H. BOWDER.
At Worcester, (Mass.) on the 6th, Mr. JOHN BANGS, of Springfield, to Miss MARY ELLERY, daughter of Samuel Jennison, Esq.

DEATHS.

In this town, on Saturday last, Mr. JOHN DANIEL, aged about 78 years.

In this town, same day, MARY JANE, eldest daughter of the late Mr. Thomas Fowler, aged 8 years.

In Middletown, on Saturday last, JAMES SAYER, youngest child of Mr. Benajah Barker, aged 6 years.

In Portsmouth, on the 9th inst, after a long and painful illness, OLIVER D. GREENE, Esq., aged 5 years. For many years Post Master of that place.

At Portsmouth, 1st month, 6th day, ELIZABETH COGGBURN, in her 79th year, a member of the society of Friends.

In North Kingstown, 9th instant Mrs. ANNE SPINK, widow of Mr. Isaac Spink, aged 83 years.—On the 10th, CALVIN, eldest son of Mr. Barba-dos Madison, aged 10 years. He was drowned in crossing the Silver Creek Mill pond on the ice.

In Boston, on Thursday last, Hon. JOHN DAVIS, aged 86 years.

In New Bedford, on Sunday evening, Mrs. PARRILLA BROWN, widow of the late Capt. Daniel S. Brown, in the 62d year of her age.

MERCURY MARINE LIST.
PORT OF NEWPORT.

ARRIVED.

SATURDAY, January 9.

Brig Com. Hull, Cortell, fm Cherryfield for New York; Arnon, Hatch, 7 days fm Charleston for do.

Sch'r Madonna, Berry, fm Providence for Wilmington; Richard, Cross, fm Provincetown for Norfolk; Splendid, Chock, fm Boston for do.; Teulu, Dunbar, fm Cherryfield for New York.

SUNDAY, January 10.

Sch'r Holder Borden, fm — Pearl, Lawrence, fm Suffolk for Norfolk; Ceylon, Crook, fm Suffolk for Boston; Timoree, Smith, fm Boston for Matanzas; Engineer, Whiting, fm Plymouth for Providence.

MONDAY, January 11.

Bark America, Mosley, fm Boston for New York.

Sloops Vigilant, Heath, fm New York for Providence; Rienzi, Durfee, fm do for do.

TUESDAY, January 12.

Sch'r Queen, Gardner, fm Providence for Baltimore.

Sloops Ariel, Hatch, fm Bristol for New York; Excel, Bennett, fm do for do; Moses Eddy, Bliven, fm Providence for do; Charles, —, fm do for do.

WEDNESDAY, January 13.

Sch'r Abner Hall, Nickerson, fm Bristol for New York, with government baggage.

FRIDAY, January 16.

Sld-Bark America, for New York; and two Hrm. Brigs.

MARINE MEMORANDA.

Brig Gen. Cobb, Hammond, of New Orleans 1st inst, for Pensacola.

Sch'r Emily B. Souder, Almy, of Mobile 2d inst, for Galveston.

Brig Perfect, Gardner, arr at New Orleans, 29th from Boston, and was advertised the 2d for Tampere, passage only.

Brig Tasso, Burdick, and sch'r Warsaw, Burdick, were at Brazos Santiago, Dec. 27th, unc.

Cl'd at Havana 21st ult, brig Algonquin, Mayberry, for Cardenas.

Sch'r George Enys, Smart, was loading at Cardenas, 1st inst, for this port.

Sch'r Martha Cozens, arr at Pensacola 21st inst, from New Orleans.

At Havana 25th, Brig Lisbon, Messer, fm Wilmington, N. C.

Sch'r Cabot, Taylor, of New York, the 12th for Boston.

Sld fm Wickford, 11th, brig Good Hope, Smith, for Baltimore.

At Labana, Sandwich Islands, Sept. 29th ship MARTHA, Gifford, of this port, 600 sp oil.

At Labana, Sept. 12th, ship MRNKAR, with 350 bbls sp, 1200 wh, oil, to cruise.

On the 6th of November, the ship Isaac Howland, in the harbor at Payta, ran into the Molle, of New Bedford, which was lying at anchor, ready for sea, and cut her down to the water's edge, from the plank shear on the larboard side just forward of the main chains, stove two boats and did some other damage. The Isaac Howland sustained little damage, and came to an anchor, and sailed on the 10th of November for Chilo. The Molle was repairing with all possible dispatch, on the 10th.

Savings' Bank.

A DIVIDEND was declared this day of 2 1/2 per cent, on all sums that have been in for the space of six months, and 1 1/2 per cent on all sums that have been in for the space of three months, agreeably to the regulations of the institution, payable on and after Saturday the 16th inst.

C. GYLES, Treasurer.

January 15, 1847.

NEWPORT DAGUERRETYPE ROOMS.

L. T. FEY would respectfully give notice that he has taken rooms in the building corner of Washington Square and Thames street, (third floor,) where he is now prepared to execute miniatures at the shortest notice. Persons wishing pictures of themselves or friends, are invited to call. Copies taken from Paintings, and Drawings.—Daguerretype Pictures taken of deceased persons.

For Rooms fit to all.

N. B. Perfect satisfaction given, or no charge.

January 16, 1847.

TO LET,

And possession given on the 25th of March.

A FARM in Jamestown belonging to the subscriber, situated on the west shore, about four miles north of the Ferry, containing about 100 acres of good land, with a Dwelling House, Barn, Crib and other buildings thereon, with a small orchard, and has a good yard of manure. It is well watered and has a good proportion of meadow, pasture, and plow land. It will be let for one or more years. For terms apply to

THOMAS SHERMAN.

Newport, Jan. 16, 1847.

DR. WARD'S TOOTH POWDER.

Presenting this Dentifrice to the public, the Proprietor has designed to furnish an article which should possess in a combined form all the medicinal properties so often required in Dental practice; and at the same time embrace the safest and best materials for beautifying and whitening the Teeth. Samples of this Dentifrice have been submitted to Professor SILLIMAN of Yale College, and also to President HITCHCOCK of Amherst College, both of whom have given it their approval.

In writing for an additional supply, for the use of his own family, Dr. Silliman says:—"I think your preparation superior to any other that I have known, and that it combines all the materials and properties that can be desired." Sold by Jan. 16.]

R. J. TAYLOR, Agent.

Prints Only.

SPRING STYLES,

1847.

LEE & BREWSTER,

42 CEDAR STREET,

NEW-YORK.

Be glad to inform Dealers in Dry Goods, that they have received, and are now exhibiting, at THE WAREHOUSE EXCLUSIVELY for Printed Calicoes,

500 CASES,

Comprising all the

New Spring Styles,

Of British, French and American Manufacture; which, in ADDITION to their usual stock, renders their assortment one of the most beautiful and attractive in the city; and having just been purchased for

CASH AND SHORT CREDIT.

Are offered by the piece or package on the same terms, at and below manufacturers' prices.

Catalogues of prices (corrected daily,) are placed in the hands of buyers.

Purchasers will inform themselves of the state of the market, and be well repaid for an examination, even if they do not purchase.

And have peculiar advantages for executing orders for prints, which are respectfully solicited.

LEE & BREWSTER,

44 Cedar street.

TAKEN UP.

FOUND on the shore of the subscriber at Point Judith, a quantity of Laths, Beef, Barrels, and several articles of little value. The owner or owners can have them again by proving property and paying charges, by applying to

BENJAMIN S. KNOWLES.

South Kingstown, Jan. 14, 1847.

HOUSE LOTS

FOR SALE.

DEFERRED ARTICLES.

BANK OF ENGLAND CLERKS.—There are 806 clerks employed in the Bank of England, and their salaries range from \$250 to \$10,000, the increase being gradually made in proportion to their term of service, industry, ability and honesty. This system not only secures capable men, but is almost a certain preventive against fraud and embezzlement by the clerks.

TOUCHING INCIDENT IN THE WRECK OF THE ATLANTIC.—The Boston Transcript relates a touching incident, which does equal honor to the hearts and feelings of both parties concerned. A young lad about fourteen years of age, who was returning from the eastward, and who was unable to make any successful efforts for self-preservation, on account of being a cripple, was seen by Mr. Allen, pilot of the boat, to hesitate about jumping overboard, although he had thrown off his coat and prepared himself for the leap, at the suggestion of some of the other passengers. As soon as Mr. Allen saw him, he called to him and lifted him up on to the wheel house where he [Allen] was standing, and clasping him in his arms jumped overboard and succeeded in reaching the shore in safety. As soon as the poor boy got breath, looking with fearful eyes into the face of his preserver, he exclaimed in a voice which came from the bottom of his heart, "Oh! if I were rich what present would I not give you."

DEPTH OF THE OCEAN.—The deepest part of the ocean which has been sounded is one mile and 65 feet in depth. If we suppose its medium depth to be two miles, the water in it could be spread over all the dry parts of the earth—if it could be spread over them—to the depth of about 31,680 feet, or six miles.

MURDER AT POTTSVILLE.—A gentleman who arrived in the cars from Pottsville, last evening, has given us the following details of a horrible murder that occurred in that vicinity on Wednesday evening. The unfortunate man was named John Reese, a Welshman by birth, who lived about a mile and a half above Pottsville, near the Delaware mine. He had been collecting his household goods during the afternoon, for the purpose of moving to his farm in one of the upper counties, but towards evening his body was found close to the house, weltering in his blood. A pistol ball had passed entirely through his head, apparently fired from behind, and the murderer, not satisfied with this, had driven the point of a pick into the top of his head. The brutal nature of the deed caused great excitement among the citizens of Pottsville, and strenuous efforts were making to ferret out the author, who is as yet unknown.

The reason of the unfortunate deceased has been impaired by the events of the last six months, the most of which he had spent in prison, charged with the crime of murder, but at the last term of the Court of Schuylkill county, he had been acquitted by a jury and discharged, it being proved to their satisfaction that the killing was done in self defence, and therefore justifiable. The following are the circumstances of this affair: In June last, Reese was attacked by two men, named John Kelley and Thomas Culligan, who had previously quarrelled with him, and while upon the ground, with his assailants upon him, he drew out a revolver, and after firing once without doing any damage, the barrel of the pistol was seized by Culligan, and in the scuffle the second barrel was discharged, and Culligan received a mortal wound, he died the next day. The imprisonment of nearly six months to which he was subjected, and the nature of the charge, had such an effect upon him as to weaken his intellect.—*Philad. Ledger.*

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.—On Friday, about one o'clock, the Unitarian Meeting House, in this town, was discovered to be on fire. The flames spread so rapidly that, notwithstanding the exertions of our citizens and firemen, the whole building was destroyed. Fortunately there was but little wind, and that blowing in a contrary direction from the nearest house, so that the buildings around, although in imminent danger, were all saved. The fire, it is supposed, caught from a defect in the stove pipe. This was the largest, and handsomest church in town, and cost about \$12,000. A large organ was also destroyed. The loss is very deeply felt by our citizens. No insurance. Mr. Edward Hammond was somewhat injured by a piece of timber which fell from the building.—*Haverhill Gazette.*

ORIGIN OF THE UPAS TREE STORY.—A real valley of death exists in Java; it is termed the Valley of Poison, and is filled to a considerable height with carbonic acid gas, which is exhaled from crevices in the ground. If a man or any other animal enters it, he cannot return; and he is not sensible of his danger until he feels himself sinking under the influence of the atmosphere which surrounds him, the carbonic acid of which chiefly consists rising to the height of eighteen feet from the bottom of the valley. Birds which fly into this atmosphere drop down dead; and a fowl thrown into it dies before reaching the bottom, which is strewn with carcasses of various animals that have perished in the disastrous gas.

ANOTHER QUICK PASSAGE.—The brig Imogene of this port arrived here on Sunday last from Turks Island, having made the passage out to Barbadoes, thence to Turks Island and home, in 43 days, full cargoes both ways—during which she successfully encountered three hurricanes without splitting a sail or receiving the slightest damage. *Jour. of Com.*

MARBLE HALLS IN IOWA.—The new State House at the capital of Iowa, is built of marble, at a cost of \$80,000.

COAL.

RED ASH AND CANAL COAL. of the best quality, constantly on hand, and for sale as low as can be bought in Newport, by the subscribers on Devens' Wharf. **DEVENS & GIFFORD.** Newport, Sept. 12, 1846.

Coal for Sale.

WHITE ASH COAL, a very superior article, for Stoves or Furnaces, for sale in the Lump at \$6 per ton of 2240 lbs., delivered. Also, broken and screened Red Ash Coal at \$6. Apply at the Office in the Perry Mill, or to **WM. GARDNER, AGENT.**

A PICTORIAL DESCRIPTION OF THE UNITED STATES.

THE CHEAPEST AND BEST!—NEW PROSPECTUS FOR THE YEAR 1847. Forty-eight large octavo pages and Fifteen Engravings in each number. Published on the 1st of every month. Fourth volume commences in January, 1847. The No. for January contains a "Pictorial Description of the State of Ohio," elegantly illustrated with American Views, &c., &c.; and is now ready to go to press. The February No. will contain a Pictorial Description of NORTH AND SOUTH CAROLINA. The March No. will contain GEORGIA AND ALABAMA. Other States will appear in the succeeding numbers of the Magazine for 1847, until the whole is completed.

ROBERT SEARS, 128 Nassau st., New York, will hereafter furnish his new Pictorial and Illustrated

Family Magazine for 1847. In all respects equal to the Three-Dollar Magazine, at the low price of only One Dollar and a half per annum.

Any person sending Five Dollars shall receive Five Copies of the Magazine for one year, as he shall direct.

All subjects which will admit of it, will be illustrated with engravings. The whole number of the engravings at the conclusion of the volume will amount to several hundred.

We offer to all persons becoming subscribers, a copy of our new work, just published, entitled the Pictorial Description of GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

Containing 252 views of the principal Cities, Towns, Castles, Abbeys, Castles, &c., &c., of the Fatherland; a larger number of Engravings than can be found in any book of double the price—or to those who prefer it, the Pictorial History of the AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

Every number contains an original portrait of Washington, by Chapman, and more than 160 other engravings, 430 pp. 8vo.) for every new subscriber, with Two Dollars enclosed, free of postage.

Any person procuring ten subscribers, and sending Eleven Dollars, shall receive ten copies of the Magazine, and any one of the above popular works sent as he shall direct.

We have authority, under the new Post Office law, to send any one of the above works, by mail. The postage will not exceed 25 cents to any part of the United States.

NOTICE TO PURCHASERS OF SINGLE NUMBERS.

which can be mailed to any part of the United States for 4 cents postage.—In consequence of the unprecedented demand for Nos. of the above Magazine, the proprietor has determined to sell single copies to all who may wish it. The price of the "Pictorial Description of Ohio" is only 12 1/2 cents per copy, or ten copies will be sent for one dollar.—NORTH AND SOUTH CAROLINA, 25 cents per copy, or five copies for one dollar; and all Nos. containing two States will be charged at this rate.—Those who subscribe for the year will effect a great saving, and we would advise all to do so who are fond of good reading, and plenty of pictures. No Magazines are sent out without the cash accompanying the order post paid.

Letters enclosing remittances must be post paid in full. The silver change for a single copy, or for three or four copies, may be thus remitted, (postage paid,) at our risk; but when you send silver, please enclose it carefully in a half-sheet of wrapping paper, so that it will not slip out, and so that it will be subject to only single postage.

All orders should specify distinctly the town county and state, where the Magazine is to be forwarded, and should be addressed, (post-paid,) to

ROBERT SEARS, 128 Nassau Street, New York.

December 26, 1846.

Plumbe National Daguerrian Gallery and Photographers Furnish Depots.

Awarded the Gold and Silver Medals, four first premiums, and two highest honors at the National, the Massachusetts, the New York, and the Pennsylvania Exhibitions, respectively, for the most splendid Colored Daguerreotypes and best Apparatus ever exhibited.

Portraits taken in exquisite style, without regard to weather.

Instructions given in the art.

A large assortment of Apparatus and Stock always on hand, at the lowest cash prices.

New York, 251 Broadway; Philadelphia, 136 Chestnut street; Boston, 75 Court, and 58 Hanover streets; Baltimore, 205 Baltimore street; Washington, Pennsylvania Avenue; Petersburg, Va., Mechanics' Hall; Cincinnati, Fourth and Walnut, and 176 Main streets; Saratoga Springs, Broadway; Paris, 127 Rue de la Temple; Liverpool, 32 Church street. July 4, 1846.

WOOLEN HOSIERY.

IN every quality and size,—of the best quality; nice Woolen yarn; Black colored, and White 3 thread Knitting Worsted. For sale at No. 162 Thames street, by **H. SESSIONS.**

Brown Sheeting.

AMOS KEAG Manufacturing Co. Brown 4-4 Cotton, a very heavy and durable article for Winter sheeting. For sale by **WM. C. COZZENS & Co.** ALSO

Brown & Bleached sheetings, in all their variety.

BUTTER.—100 kegs of choice Dairy Butter. For sale by **WM. NEWTON,** 150 Thames street.

Taylor's BLACK Ink,

Superior to any other.

For sale at **J. H. BAIBER'S**

Lamb's Wool Hosiery.

Black, white, slate and purple, plain and ribbed Lamb's Wool Hosiery, manufactured in Lowell, a very superior article and cheap—for sale by **WM. C. COZZENS & Co.**

James H. Hammett,

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Staple and Fancy Dry Goods,

Hosiery, Gloves, Laces, Ribbons, &c.

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PARKER & WEAVER

DEALERS IN

HATS, CAPS, MUFFS,

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THAMES STREET,

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Gowns cut and made in the most fashionable style. Broadcloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, Trimmings, &c., &c., constantly on hand.

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No. 108, Thames Street,

NEWPORT, R. I.

Has constantly on hand—Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, Bosoms, Collars, Cravats, Scarfs, Handkerchiefs, Gloves, Suspenders, Ready-made Clothing, &c., &c. All GARMENTS made to order, in the most fashionable style.

JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT.

We esteem it a pleasure to be able to recommend this medicine as the best calculated for the purpose of curing coughs, colds, sore throat, asthma, and all affections of the lungs. From a long personal acquaintance with Dr. Jayne, we know that he is no quack, and his medicines are no nostrums of the modern cry up, but are the result of his long experience as a practising physician, and the expense of great labor.—*Harvard Review.*

New York, March 10th, 1841.

Dr. Jayne—Dear Sir—Being severely afflicted with *BRONCHITIS*—a hard Cough and Asthma—and finding every means fail of relieving me, Consumption appeared inevitable—but by using two bottles of your EXPECTORANT, I was restored to perfect health. Respectfully yours,

JOHN ELLIS,

Late Pastor of the Baptist Church, Stamford, Ct.

From the Rev. John Segar,

Lambertville, N. J., April 27th, 1839.

Dr. Jayne—Dear Sir—By the blessing of God your expectorant has effected a cure in me of a most distressing complaint. In December last, I was seized with great severity by a paroxysm of Asthma, a disease with which I had been afflicted for many years past. It was attended with a hoarseness and soreness of the lungs and throat, together with a laborious cough, and complete prostration of strength, and when almost worn out with suffering, a bottle of your Expectant was sent to me. At first I thought it was nothing but quackery, but seeing it so highly recommended by Dr. Goring, with whom I was well acquainted, I was induced to try it, and in a few days it completely cured me, nor have I ever had any return of the disease since. I have now formed so high an opinion of your medicine, that if I had but a few bottles of it, and could obtain no more, I would not part with them for ten dollars each. Yours, most affectionately,

J. S.

For sale in Newport, by R. R. HAZARD.

Important!—ASTHMA CURED.

POTTSVILLE, Ohio, May 18, 1841.

Dr. D. Jayne—Dear Sir—Doctor Helmeck has used some eight or ten bottles of your EXPECTORANT, and has found decided benefit. His health is better than for several years past, and his appearance indicates decided improvement in health. His confidence in your medicine has induced him to recommend it to his friends, and we are informed that many of them have been cured, and others greatly relieved. **POTTS & GRAHAM.**

WATERBURY, N. Y., Oct. 20, 1841.

Dr. D. Jayne—Dear Sir—Your Hair Tonic is an excellent article. Many respectable persons also offer their certificates in favor of your EXPECTORANT. I believe your medicines are the best preparations that have ever been offered to the public, for the relief of the afflicted, and for the cure of the diseases for which they were intended. Your Expectorant I think will soon be exclusively popular. Yours, &c. **ADRIAL ELY.**

The following is from a Physician and a much respected Clergyman of the Methodist Society, dated Modest Town, Va., Aug. 27, 1840.

Dr. Jayne—Dear Sir—I have been using your Expectorant extensively in my practice for the last three years, and for all attacks of Colds, Coughs, Inflammation of the Lungs, Consumption, Asthma, Pains and Weakness of the Breast, it is decidedly the best medicine I have ever tried. Very respectfully yours,

R. W. WILLIAMS, M. D.

For sale in Newport, by R. R. HAZARD.

Marine and Fire Insurance.

THE American Insurance Company, Providence, R. I., continue to insure against LOSS OR DAMAGE BY FIRE, on Cotton, Woolen, and other Manufactures, Buildings, and Merchandise, and also against MARINE RISKS on favorable terms. The capital stock

\$150,000

ALL PAID IN, AND WELL INVESTED.

DIRECTORS ELECTED JUNE 20, 1841.

William Rhodes, Wilbur Kelly, Robert R. Stafford, Amos D. Smith, Resolved Waterman, Shubael Hutchins, Ebenezer Kelly, Tully D. Bowen, Nathaniel Bishop, George S. Rathbone, Caleb Harris, Jabez Bullock, and Walker Humphrey.

Persons wishing for Insurance are requested to direct their applications, (which should be accompanied with a particular description of the property,) per mail, to the President or Secretary of the Company, and the same will meet with prompt attention.

Applications for Insurance may be made in Newport to **GEORGE BOWEN, Agent.**

WILBUR KELLY, President.

ALLEN O. PECK, Secretary.

American Insurance Co.'s Office, Feb. 7, 1846.

Pot Ashes and Palm Oil.

THE subscriber

has on hand a few

casks of Pot Ash

and PALM OIL,

which he will sell at wholesale or retail.

Dec. 19.

J. D. NORTHAM.

FOR SALE.

TWO Dwelling Houses and a number of very desirable House lots, in Washington-street, on the Point. For terms &c., enquire of **JOSEPH CASE,** Corner of Thames-street and Washington Square. June 27, 1846.

TO LET.

ONE HALF of a large double House, with every convenience attached, situated at the corner of Caleb Earle street, near the head of Broad street. For terms apply to **WM. D. STEWART.** Newport, Dec. 12, 1846.

PAPER WAREHOUSE.

No. 9, Burling Slip, New York.

CYRUS W. FIELD offers for sale at the lowest Manufacturers' prices, a very extensive assortment of PAPER, comprising every possible variety, adapted to the wants of consumers in all sections of the country. Paper of all kinds made to order at short notice.

The stock of PRINTING PAPER is unusually large, a part of which is of very superior quality.

Paper Makers Materials of every description, imported and kept constantly on hand, viz:—Feltings, Wire Cloth, Fourdrinier, Wires, Bleaching Powder, Blue, Ultramarine, Twine, &c., &c.

RAGS.

Canvass, Bale Rope, Grass Rope, Bagging, &c., &c., purchased, for which the highest price in Cash will be paid.

New York, July 25, 1846.

DEAFNESS CAN BE CURED.

COOPER'S ETHERIAL OIL—A prompt and lasting remedy for DEAFNESS, and also for pains and discharge of matter from the Ears. Hundreds of cures in cases deemed utterly hopeless have firmly established its superiority over every former Medical discovery.

This valuable Acoustic Medicine is a compound of four different Oils, one of which, the active and principal ingredient, is obtained from the bark of a certain species of Walnut, a new and effectual agent in the cure of deafness.

Persons afflicted with deafness, no matter of how long standing, (if not born so,) who have tried every other remedy in vain—are requested to call upon the Agents and procure a printed sheet containing Certificates and other evidence of its efficacy, which it is hoped will induce every person afflicted with Deafness, to make a trial of this truly valuable medicine. For sale in Newport by

R. J. TAYLOR, Sole Agent.

March 28, 1846.

JUST RECEIVED.

TEN Firkins Goshen Butter, 5 Bbls Shellbarks, 10 Bags extra Buckwheat.

ALSO, ON HAND,

20 Firkins Western Dairy Butter,

10 Bushels White Beans,

50 Bbls Pippin Apples,

10 Boxes Cheese.

For sale on Devens' Wharf, by

HENRY POTTER.

Oil and Soap Factory,

NEAR THE BRICK MARKET.

THE subscriber has just completed his establishment for the manufacture of SPERM & WHALE OIL, SOAP OF VARIOUS KINDS &c.

He has now on hand and for sale, at the lowest prices, first quality bleached and unbleached SPERM & WHALE OIL. Also—

COMPOSITION OIL—all of which he warrants to give perfect satisfaction. The public are respectfully invited to call, examine and test the articles he offers.

JOHN D. NORTHAM.

Newport, March 14.

Dandelion and Tomato Panacea.

THIS wonderful compound combines Medical

Powers over all other preparations ever formed for the relief of those diseases for which it is recommended, such as Headache, Dizziness, Sleeplessness, Nausea in the Head, Bad taste in the Mouth, Nausea or sickness in the Stomach, Loss of Appetite, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Fever and Ague, Pain after eating, Sour Stomach, Heartburn, Jaundice, Costiveness, Determination of Blood to the Head, Piles, Coughs, Colds, Pain in the side, back, limbs and joints, Rheumatism, all Chronic Diseases, Scrophulous Humors, Salt Rheum, and all Cutaneous Eruptions of the Skin, General debility, &c.

It is particularly recommended in cases of INDICTION and DYSPEPSIA. The following are some of its distressing symptoms: palpitation of the heart, heartburn, loss of appetite, pain after eating, languor, melancholy, restlessness, &c. It will cure the worst diseases of

RHEUMATISM,

and will eradicate mercury from the system, infinitely faster and better than the common Sarsaparilla preparation. The Dandelion and Tomato Panacea is, as all must be aware, the best as well as the safest

SPRING & SUMMER MEDICINE

now before the public. Spring and Summer are the seasons when

DIARRHEA & DYSENTERY

prevails, only use a wine glass of the Panacea in the morning for one or two days and you will get immediate relief.

It has proved itself a most astonishing and effectual remedy for the worst of all maladies,

THE PILES,

because it cleanses, and enables the stomach to discharge into the bowels, and causes a free circulation, and regulates the whole system, and thereby prevents

COSTIVENESS.

In case of Costiveness, either of recent or long standing, it has proved itself effectual after all other remedies have failed.

SCROFULA OR KING'S EVIL

and all other eruptions of the skin are caused by the impure state of the blood, and to have pure blood a medicine should be occasionally taken.—The Panacea is wonderful in its effects for purifying and

CLEANSING THE BLOOD

and is therefore a preventative for all eruptions of the skin and will eradicate

HUMORS

of long standing, and in fact it is requisite for the promotion of

SOUND HEALTH

For sale by **JAMES KIDDER, JR.,** East Boston: Haliburton & Co., 12 State street; Redding & Co., 8 State street; J. S. Houghton, 130 Washington street, and by Druggists and appointed agents in city and country.

For sale in Newport, by **DR. R. R. HAZARD,** R. J. TAYLOR, and C. G. C. HAZARD.

Pew for Sale.

PEW No. 29, South Aisle of Trinity Church.—For terms, &c., apply to

AUGUSTUS BUSH.

Groceries, Wholesale and Retail.



WILLIAM NEWTON, AT THE OLD STAND

NO. 150,

THAMES STREET,

Has constantly on hand PURE LIQUORS & CHOICE WINES, and an extensive stock of Foreign Fruit, Teas and choice Family Groceries, which are offered as usual, at the lowest market prices. (January, 2, 1847.)

ADMINISTRATORS' NOTICE.

THE subscriber having been appointed by the Court of Probate of Newport, Administrator on the estate of **PH**